

The Wilmington Post.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1881.

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WILMINGTON POST

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, will please write me at Wilmington, N. C., and give me a full account of all frauds committed by the Democrats during the last election, giving names of county, precinct, and of poll holders, also names of persons prevented from voting and the reasons for it, whether or not the registers were at their post of duty before the election; in fact I want a full history of all frauds or irregularities of every description, that took place during the election on Tuesday the 21 of November 1880.

O. H. BLOCKER, Chairman-District Republican Committee, at Wilmington N. C.

LATEST.

All the streams on the Pacific coast are rising gradually and overflowing all the valleys.

A long and interesting debate was held in the Senate on Thursday, on the amendment proposed by Senator Morgan. On Friday Senator Morgan's resolution was called up again, denying the right of the President of the Senate to make the electoral count. Senator Edmunds offered an amendment which was rejected by a party vote. Senator Hoar then offered an amendment, adding to Morgan's resolution the following words:

"And that it is the duty of Congress, without delay, to institute measures to insure the faithful performance of said duty in the future." Adopted on a yeas and nays vote. Mr. Morgan's resolution as thus amended was then agreed to—yeas 12, nays 10 (Mr. Whyte) in the negative. The affirmative vote included Messrs. Allison, Blair, Booth, Conkling, Davis, of Illinois, Hoar, and Jones of Nevada.

There was a good deal of comment among the Republicans at the vote of Mr. Conkling and other Republican Senators.

The Delaware bay is frozen over nearly down to Newcastle.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

There is a movement on foot to abolish the present Criminal Court of New Hanover county, and establish a Criminal Circuit and put New Hanover in the circuit. This movement is entirely non-partisan. The petition that has gone up to Raleigh, has been signed by the tax-payers, regardless of party. So far as politics are concerned, we care nothing about it, as we feel very confident that Judge Meares, the present Judge of the Criminal Court of this county, would be elected by the legislature for this circuit, and we believe there can be no dispute in regard to his honesty, and those parties who are trying to make out that it is a Republican move, state that they know to be untrue, for the Republicans are taking very little part in the fight. It originated among the Democrats, and the petition sent to Raleigh is signed by the largest Democratic tax-payers in the county.

But on the score of economy, we desire to say something. The tax-payers of this county have paid the Judge during the past four years \$10,000, and the Solicitor \$2,000, besides the fees, which amounts in actual salaries to \$12,000. Now if this county had been a circuit, this expense would have been divided up between six counties, thereby saving this county \$10,000 for the past tax-payers in four years.

Besides the support of our own Criminal Court by the tax-payers of this county, as the County Treasurer pays the full cost of the court, the county of New Hanover has to pay her proportion of the courts of all the other counties in the state, the expenses being paid by the State Treasurer. Now, when our best tax-payers recollect that New Hanover pays more taxes than any county in the state, except one, and pays as much as eight or ten of the small counties put together, they will see that they are doing double duty as citizens of North Carolina. Now, while this county is paying for the prosecution of its own criminals, the state gets the benefit of their labor after they are sent to the penitentiary by paying them out for a very respectable price.

The selection of the officers of the court will be in the hands of the legislature, and that body being largely Democratic, it is very natural to suppose that they will elect Democrats to all the positions. Did any one ever hear of a Democratic legislature electing Republican officers?

On the score of economy, we are

THE IRISH STRUGGLE.

Steadfastness of Mr. Gladstone.—The impudence of Mr. Parnell.

Notwithstanding the protest of Mr. Gladstone and the emphatic declarations of the speech from the throne, the debate on the Irish situation drags its slow length along. Never before has the Premier used such language as that a debate had "become no better than a public nuisance, and it will be for the advantage of the country that it should be wholly discontinued." Further on, Mr. Gladstone taunted the opposition with "insulting the throne" by carrying to its foot a request that the Queen, sworn at her coronation, to maintain and execute the law of the land, "shall yield obedience to the extraordinary proposition."

To this Parnell became defiant, denounced the First Minister of the Crown as laying the foundation of integration between England and Ireland, so bitterly that he drew on his head from Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote jointly the fearful charge of sedition.

LONDON, January 31, 1881.

In the House of Commons to-day Premier Gladstone, replying to Mr. Buxton, Liberal, member from Monmouth district, said the dissatisfaction existing in Great Britain at the exclusive occupation of the House with Irish affairs had not escaped the attention of the government who would eventually propose such steps as they may think advisable.

Mr. Gladstone declared that the debate on the second reading of the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland should begin the day following the first reading, which he certainly expects at this instant.

ANOTHER ALL NIGHT SESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1881.

In the House of Commons last night debate on Mr. Forster's bill was resumed.

Mr. Lewis, Moderate Conservative member for London, strenuously supported the measure.

Charles Russell, Liberal member for Dundalk, and Alexander Sullivan, Home Rule member for Slough, espoused the cause.

3.30 p. m.—The House is still in session.

The Irish members, having declined to allow a division on the motion for the introduction of Mr. Forster's bill last night, it was arranged that the House sit continuously until the bill is read the first time. The supporters of the bill will be divided into relays, and the debate will be continued until all the Home Rule members have exhausted their right to speak. Mr. Gladstone was in the House and opposed an adjournment at 11 this morning.

John Redmond has been elected a member of Parliament without opposition, for New Ross, in the place of Mr. Foley, National and Home Ruler, resigned. Mr. Redmond, in his electoral address, described himself as a member of the Land League and the determined enemy of British rule in Ireland. It has been stated that his election was not opposed, because no one was willing to take the risk of nominating another candidate.

The Daily News and the Pall Mall Gazette disapprove of the sweeping nature of the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, especially the provision giving it retrospective action.

The Fenian proclamation has been placarded in Salford and Oldham.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1881.

In the House of Commons last night Wm. Henry Smith, Conservative, and formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, rose to a question of order, and said Mr. Parnell was one of the eleven members who had spoken thirty-three times on the motion for adjournment, and Mr. Smith summarized Mr. Parnell's fair to name Mr. Parnell as guilty of wilful obstruction.

Mr. Parnell replied that a sufficient case was not made for such a proceeding.

Another motion for adjournment having been rejected, Mr. Bigger rose on a matter of privilege. He said Mr. Milbank had crossed the floor of the House and called him an impudent scoundrel.

Mr. Bigger denied that he had called Mr. Milbank a fool.

Mr. Milbank said he distinctly heard Mr. Bigger use the expression.

Dr. Playfair said it was the duty of Mr. Milbank to apologise to the House for calling Mr. Bigger a scoundrel, but not to Mr. Bigger.

Mr. Milbank then made an apology in accordance with the decision of the Deputy Speaker.

The incident terminated, the House resumed the debate.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 6 a. m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Commins, Home Rule member for Huddersfield,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

January 31.

House bill 381, Senate bill 381, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 382, Senate bill 382, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 383, Senate bill 383, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 384, Senate bill 384, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 385, Senate bill 385, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 386, Senate bill 386, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 387, Senate bill 387, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 388, Senate bill 388, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 389, Senate bill 389, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 390, Senate bill 390, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 391, Senate bill 391, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 392, Senate bill 392, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 393, Senate bill 393, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 394, Senate bill 394, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 395, Senate bill 395, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 396, Senate bill 396, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 397, Senate bill 397, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 398, Senate bill 398, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 399, Senate bill 399, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 400, Senate bill 400, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 401, Senate bill 401, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 402, Senate bill 402, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 403, Senate bill 403, to amend the act of 1876, relating to the sale of land, passed its second and third readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Cooke presented a petition from the North Carolina M. E. Conference asking prohibition, and one from the Blue Ridge Conference of the M. E. Church, praying prohibition and endorsing the action of the state prohibition convention, both of which were read and referred to the committee on prohibition.

The chair announced the committee to investigate the propriety of removing the disabilities of W. W. Holden as follows: Messrs. Carter, Manning, Rose, Bledsoe, Holton, Blaisdell, Grainger, Day and Rowland.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Bingham and Brooks, of Brunswick, on account of sickness.

House bill to amend the public school law of North Carolina having been reported on adversely by the committee on education, was taken up.

Hicks advocated the bill and said he saw no reason why this bill should be rejected. The bill is only eight and one third cents and twenty-five cents on the poll, and this bill provides that it shall be increased to thirteen cents. He said race prejudice would die out when the colored people were educated, and not till then.

Blaisdell explained to him that the committee on education were preparing a bill which would apply to the whole state.

White insisted that this bill ought to pass without regard to the committee's report and independently of what the committee were doing. The bill was tabled.

SENATE.

February 2.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Scott of New Hanover—In relation to criminals in capital felonies. Committee on penal institutions.

Scott of New Hanover—Concerning inspection and inspectors in the city of Wilmington. Committee on corporations.

Clarke of Craven—Concerning State's interest in swamp lands. Committee on education.

Burwell—To amend the charter of the town of Charlotte. Committee on corporations.

Burwell—To incorporate the Carolina Gas & Mining Company, Corporation.

Clarke—To amend the charter of the town of Charlotte. Committee on corporations.

Mr. Dorch's bill in relation to widowers, as amended, was passed, yeas 15, nays.

HOUSE.

Green of Craven, on yesterday presented a petition protesting against the passage of a no fence law for township No. 8, in Craven county.

Yount—To make vendors of intoxicating liquors and the owners of premises on which they are sold responsible for all damages sustained by the intoxicated person and his family, and giving the wife full power to sue for damages. Judiciary.

CITY ITEMS.

Chester Jackson's Best Secret Nerve Tobacco.

Senator H. E. Scott returned from Raleigh last night.

The heater under the Opera House has been repaired and is now in brick.

The Revenue Officer Smith, while outside on Thursday night, had to be shot, and on account of rocks, both the officers were hit, in consequence of which she was compelled to return to this city on yesterday.

On this motion the House called for the yeas and nays.

The motion prevailed; yeas 43, nays 20.

Senate resolution requesting our members of Congress to use their influence to have the Commissioner of Agriculture made Secretary of Agriculture was taken up and advocated by Blaisdell.

Hicks moved to table, which failed, and the resolution passed its several readings.

Senate bill 58, to provide for paying in coroners' inquests, passed its second reading, and was put on its third, but failed for want of a quorum.

SENATE.

February 1.

Senate bill 280, to amend section 1, chapter 260, laws of 1876-77, with regard to amending the prohibitory law of the town of Rutherfordton. Examined by Eaves. Davidson thought that it ought to be referred to the committee on prohibition. The bill was passed over informally.

House bill 252, and Senate bill 261, to allow the commissioners of Henderson county to levy a special tax. The yeas and nays were called—yeas 23, nays 2.

Senate bill 280 was again taken up. A motion to table was lost by a vote of 18 to 8. The bill passed its third reading.

A message was received from the Governor relative to the state boundaries. The Senate concurred in the proposition of the House to print.

House bill 261, Senate bill 288, to incorporate the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company, passed its third reading.

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Two interments in Oakdale, during the week.

No interments in the Catholic Cemetery this week.

There were one interment in Bellevue Cemetery this week.

Two adults and one child were interred in Pine Forest during the week.

Marriage licenses were issued as no "colored" and four whites couples by the Register of Deeds during the week.

Mr. John B. Paddison's store, and postoffice at Point Caswell, were consumed by fire Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock.

How. W. H. Waddell, New, Hanover's only Representative in the House, is in our city on a short visit. He will return to-morrow to his post of duty.

No man should accept an election to the legislature, unless he is going to attend the session. No man should draw the pay unless he does his duty as a representative.

Rev. Roger Martin, the originator of the prohibitory movement in this state suggests that all Christians in North Carolina meet at their respective places of worship to-day and pray for God's favor upon the Movement.

Captain S. W. Norment has, so we understand, formed a law partnership with Mr. W. Foster French of Lumberton. Captain Norment will remove to Lumberton in a short time. We are sorry to lose so good a lawyer and citizen.

Our own Representatives, in the legislature, Senator Scott and Representative Waddell, have been at Raleigh since the very commencement of the Legislature, attending to their duties faithfully as good and true servants. But we are sorry to learn that Mr. James Wilson has not yet put in an appearance at Raleigh. We hope he has a good and sufficient excuse, if he has not, he ought to resign at once.

JOHN SIMON CAMERON IN WILMINGTON.—Hon. Simon Cameron and party, consisting of Col. James Duffy, of Pennsylvania, Mr. C. J. Stoddard, stenographer and private secretary to Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Frank A. Burr, of the Philadelphia Press, arrived in this city on a special palace car, fitted up with every convenience, on Thursday night, and remained here until Friday night, when they proceeded on their tour. Mr. Cameron and party received several of their friends during the day. Although an octogenarian, Mr. Cameron appears to be strong and hearty, and might well pass for a man of sixty years of age. He went from here to Charleston. His tour will embrace some of the principal southern cities—Jacksonville, New Orleans, Cedar Keys and other points. Mr. Cameron will then go to Cuba, and returning to New Orleans, will meet Gen. Grant and probably go to Mexico with him. He does not expect to be back until June. The object of the tour causes much speculation. Mr. Cameron says it is simply a trip for recreation and respite from the arduous duties which are inseparable from his stay in the north.

CHANGE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PURCELL HOUSE.—Mr. Benjamin L. Perry of Beaufort, N. C., has purchased the right, title and interest of Mr. Howell Cobb in the Purcell House in this city, the change took place on yesterday. Mr. Perry has had several years experience in the management of hotels. He was for several years proprietor of the Atlantic House in Beaufort, where he made a great reputation as a first class hotel man. He was the very first man who made the Atlantic House pay, and at the same time, please its guests. In fact he made such a very excellent name that when the Atlantic House was washed away by the tremendous storm of 1879, he was compelled by the public demand to lease the Ocean House, which he has since been running. During 1880 he had a full year's experience in the management of a hotel, and he has been successful in every particular. Mr. Perry comes to this city by the invitation of a very large number of our most active business men, for the purpose of purchasing the Purcell House, and he intends to make it the best hotel in the south. Our people may rely, at last, on having a house that will do credit to Wilmington.

Mr. Perry has advantages that the most of hotel proprietors have not in the assistance of a wife who thoroughly understands her business, and does everything in her power to make the hotel a complete success. Mrs. Perry studies the interest of her husband by striving to make their boarders satisfied. Many of our people who visited the

Atlantic House of Beaufort, in 1879 received with pleasure Mrs. Perry's management of that establishment. We congratulate the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the traveling public, on the change in this hotel.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The 28th annual meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society was held Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. George Harris was called to the chair and Mr. George R. French, Jr., requested to act as secretary.

The Vice-President (in the absence of the President) submitted his report.

The Chairman and the Secretary and Treasurer also submitted their reports, which were received and spread on the table.

Messrs. H. B. Eilers and R. E. Heide were appointed a committee to audit the Treasurer's books and vouchers and report at the next regular meeting of the Executive committee.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees for the ensuing year: George R. French, George Harris, R. E. Heide, E. T. Hancock, George R. French, Jr., H. B. Eilers, E. T. Mitchell, E. S. Martin, Edward Tschann, Moore, Edward Kinder, Alex. Spruiell, F. W. Kerchner, W. T. Gore and C. H. Robinson.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Trustees, held immediately after the adjournment of the members of the Society, Mr. B. French was called to the chair, and Mr. George R. French, Jr., acted as secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—George R. French, Jr.; Vice-President—George Harris; Secretary—George R. French, Jr.; Treasurer—George R. French, Jr.

These gentlemen, in connection with the following, were elected to constitute the Executive committee, viz: Messrs. H. B. Eilers, E. T. Hancock and R. E. Heide.

Rev. J. W. Craig was elected Chaplain.

The Hall, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, of New York city of the election of the Chaplain, and to request a continuance of their donation toward his salary.

On motion the Board adjourned.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.—Captain Joseph Price, Harbor Master, makes the following report of the arrivals of vessels at this port, for the month of January:

American. Barques, 2, 694 tons; Brigs, 2, 617 tons; Schooners, 18, 1,331 tons; Steamers, 1, 2,857 tons.

Total, 25, 4,492 tons.

Foreign. Steamers, 19, 6,681 tons; Barques, 12, 1,250 tons; Schooners, 9, 2,181 tons.

Total, 30, 10,112 tons.

Total arrivals 55. Total tonnage 17,604.

Every man who was denied the right to vote, should report his name and address to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE PAGE & CO. BAW MILLS. STEAM ENGINES.

W. H. MOORE & CO. CORNER OF FIRST AND MULBERRY.

KEY STONE LIME.

INDIAN POWDERS.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. F. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1881.

It is thought that Thomas Carlyle is lying at the point of death.

At Kingston, N. Y., there has been a very severe drought all the winter, inasmuch that the people are boiling snow and ice for themselves to drink.

Gen. Grant, Mrs. Grant and little Eliza are in Washington to attend the meeting of the Peabody fund, to be held at the Riggs House.

Miss Anna Parrell presided at a meeting of the ladies of Ireland in opposition to the measures of the government.

King Kalekuna of Hawaiian Islands, is going to Japan, China and India, in the interest of getting emigrants from those countries.

Gov. Cornell and the new Senator Platt, came near getting killed on their journey to Mentor, to see Gen. Garfield the other day.

The Public Debt has been decreased during the month of January the total amount of \$7,382,163.

The House Committee on commerce having completed the River and Harbor bill, amounting to \$10,000,000, there is not much doubt but they will add the Appropriation for the filling up of the Kidwell bottoms.

The production of the North Carolina tobacco factories for 1880 is 46,000,000. The great bulk of our tobacco is of a high grade—bright, yellow, comparatively free from nicotine and gum, odorous and far more agreeable as a smoking tobacco than any produced elsewhere in the United States, while in like manner deservedly esteemed as superior for chewing purposes.

The inaugural festivities this year will be very grand—the building covering 22 acres, southern pine flooring waxed, 150 musicians, no complimentary tickets except to the President-elect, ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents. Gen. Sherman will be Grand Marshal.

Hon. Lewis Hanes, Senator from Davidson, has introduced a bill to amend the constitution in relation to suffrage. It provides that after the year 1896, no person who cannot read and write, not before having exercised the elective franchise, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or to the office of Senator or Representative.

The house where Aaron Burr was entertained at Harrodsburg belonged at that time to Colonel Joseph Thompson and is still standing. It was a heavy log house, with solid walls, now weathered and in good preservation. It was here that Burr was welcomed by Gen. Adair, and here that his peculiar fascinations were seen and felt by the Kentuckians. He is described as a neat, trim, wiry man, of medium height, tall, thin, and of a very agreeable countenance, with a pair of eyes that were full of fire and intelligence, and a mouth that was full of wit and humor.

The Boston Herald says that Edwin Percy Whipple is a native of Essex county, to whose sturdy Puritan stock America is so deeply indebted for many of its ablest men and women in the highest walks of life. Mr. Whipple was born in Gloucester, on March 8th, 1819. His father, Matthew Whipple, who died while his boy was an infant, was a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his mother, Lydia Gardner, was from a Maine family of strong intellectual powers.

The agitation in the English Parliament on the Irish controversy is very great, and promises to be greater. But the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, holds the reins in his own hands, and controls his opponents with a double curb bit. The home rulers withdrew, apparently to defeat a quorum in the Commons, and the enforcement bill of Mr. Forster was carried by a majority of 165 yeas to 10 nays. In the policy of Mr. Gladstone there is enough of the element of justice to command the approbation of the English people, and the world, and when peace is once restored, as it undoubtedly will soon be, the Irish malcontents themselves will assume a more plausible temper. And as Ireland has been treated through a long and melancholy period of sanguinary misrule, the present policy of the government of that great leader, Gladstone, is infinitely superior to that of such wild and harem-scram escape-goats as Parnell.

Attorney-General Devens on the retirement of Justice Swaine said: Nineteen years have passed since Mr. Swaine became a justice of this Court. With one exception, the senior associate was detained from us during this term by a protracted and distressing illness, all who originally sat with him are gone. While no "cold gradations of decay" have given admission to the necessity of repose, he has deemed it proper to seek it. His judicial life includes a great historic, or perhaps I should say two historic periods, one the supplement and consequent of the other. The novelty and importance of the questions

that were at once pressed upon the attention of the court by the civil war will be readily admitted when we remember that the questions concerning all the rights of belligerents, of confiscation, prize, blockade, and nonintercourse were to be at once decided. The vast expenditures required novel systems and modes for raising revenue, and the legislation by which it was sought to meet the exigency became of necessity the subject of inquiry and interpretation.

His latest opinion considers fully the important subject of the income tax imposed by the United States, and defines clearly and authoritatively the meaning of "direct taxation" as the term is used in the Constitution. At the close of the war came the period of reconstruction. As pointed out by Mr. Justice Swaine himself, it was sixty-one years since there had been any amendments to the Constitution. All the earlier amendments had been prompted by the anxiety of the states lest their autonomy should be invaded by the Federal Government, but a time had arrived when it was clearly necessary that rights required and results determined by the civil war should be placed under the guardianship of the Federal Government, and this was done by three Constitutional amendments.

Mysterious placards threatening Mr. Gladstone, and posted all over Ireland, says the Herald, are the subject of conversation everywhere. So far as is known they have been traced to nobody. This is remarkable at a time when Ireland is overrun by an increased force of constabulary, who are patrolling the country at all hours of the night. So thoroughly was the work done in Dublin that a double force of police was sent out early yesterday morning to make thorough search. Not a single copy could be found by found by midday. It is generally assumed that the Land League had nothing to do with the placards. Indeed, the leaders of the organization must be gratified at the opportune appearance of the proclamation, which will turn the attention of the authorities to a new channel. The thoroughness of the organization which issued the document may be judged from the fact that of the sixty men told off for duty in Dublin and vicinity, not more than three knew at six o'clock on Saturday their destination. I am told that fully a thousand men were engaged in putting up the 50,000 copies distributed to the local organizations. Their success was marvellous. There are mysterious hints and indications that the next demonstration will be no striking in character than the posting of placards.

NO FENCE LAW. We have investigated the "No Fence Law" question, and we find that nine out of every ten persons in the county of New Hanover are against such a law. And very properly too, in our opinion, for the cultivated lands of this county, only about one-fifth part of the territory. The wood land is very fine pasture, and all of our people have considerable stock running at large, which it would cost ten times as much to feed, as it does to keep up the fences. If this question was left to the farmers alone, they would vote down the law by a very large majority. In fact the "No Fence Law" has not sufficient support to warrant the legislature in giving it a respectable hearing. Should it be submitted to the people, it will be voted down by an overwhelming majority.

A London telegram of the 31st says: A dispatch sent from Paris to-day, to the Times says: "The report which M. de Lesseps will read to-day at the first constituent meeting of the Panama Canal Company states that the subscriptions resulted in applications for 1,300,000 shares, of which France subscribed for 994,508 shares. Seventy engineers, superintendents and doctors have been sent to the Isthmus. Steam engines have been ordered which will permit of the employment of a number of day laborers not to exceed 8,000. The entire capital required amounts to 600,000,000 francs [about \$60,000,000], of which have been called up, the remainder to be covered by the issue of obligations."

Gov. Jewell, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was examined relative to the abuse of the franking privilege. He testified that the Republicans used no franks, but expended \$14,000 for postage and expenses on the documents they distributed from New York alone.

Professor Riley, the entomologist, read a paper announcing that next May and June was the so-called seventeen year locust or cicada. The Professor explains that the insect has no power of destroying vegetation, but simply the power of making the twigs of fruit by the female during the egg-laying season.

At the Harrisburg dead-lock on the 31st, Oliver received 42, and Grov 32, both Republicans; Wallace 37, dem., and six scattering.

Every man who was denied the right to register should report his name and address to Col. O. H. Stocker, Wilmington, N. C.

SHERMAN'S SCHEME.

Plans for Refunding Laid by the Secretary of the Treasury Before Boston Merchants.

Glowing Picture of the Country's Future Greatness Drawn for the Edification of His Hearers.

Boston, Jan. 29.—Secretary Sherman was entertained this evening at a dinner given by the Merchants' Club, of this city, and, in response to an invitation delivered an address touching upon the refunding operations of the government and the management of the public debt. The Secretary opened with a review of the financial affairs of the government at the close of revolutionary war, and of the necessity that then existed for refunding the debt at that period for the purpose of securing a lower rate of interest and extending the period of its payment, and illustrated by contrast between the amounts involved in the refunding operations of that period and those of recent times. Speaking of the progress made in the country's growth, the Secretary said that the revenue now received for three months amounted to more than all the debts of the revolution. The resumption fund now held to protect the redemption of United States notes is more than double the amount of the revolutionary debt.

But more than all, the United States has always firmly and fully and honestly performed every promise made to public creditors. These principles were inherited by us. When

CIVIL WAR CAME UPON US and compelled the contracting of a debt in amount so vast that one year's interest was more than the debt caused by the war of the Revolution and 1812, attention was devoted to the rapid payment of the public debt and the funding act of 1870. At that time the tender notes were the unliquidated, dishonored promises of the government, worth less than par in coin, and no man can say what was the extent of the evil of this single act of fact upon our credit during the first fifteen years after the war. At all events, though the funding act gave the Secretary of the Treasury ample power to sell bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, yet it was six years after the passage of the law before he was able to sell \$500,000,000 of this class of securities. When they were exhausted it was a long and slow process to establish in the market 43 per cent. bonds.

It was not until after the passage of the resumption act, and the plain definition policy to enforce "sound money" government, and ample provision made to redeem our legal tenders on demand, according to law, that we were able to sell 4 per cent. bonds at par. During 1877 they were first offered. Our notes were rapidly advancing to par under the effect of the measures adopted. Under the resumption act we were able to sell during the year \$77,000,000. But when it appeared that Congress was not able to sustain

THE POLICY OF REDEMPTION, the sale of these bonds at once ceased, as with a clamp. When it was manifest Congress would not repeal the resumption act, they were again sold, but it was not until January 1st, 1879, when the United States was fully prepared to redeem its notes at par, that the credit of the government became so firmly advanced at home and abroad that in four months \$387,000,000 were sold, thus providing for the redemption of all 5 and 6 per cent. bonds then redeemable. The policy of refunding is not yet complete. Two hundred and two million of dollars of 6 per cent. bonds, issued at the beginning of the war, are about to mature, and \$460,000,000 of 5 percent bonds, issued under the refunding act, will become redeemable the last of May next, and the question is how best can we apply the principles of our government in the reduction of the rate of interest and the gradual payment and redemption of these bonds? I can only say, we should follow the examples of the past. We should pay what we can from surplus revenue. We should maintain intact and apply with undiminished the sinking fund fixed by law.

We should sell our securities at the lowest possible rate of interest, reserving the right to redeem them in a short period of time, and pay them either as they become due or by purchase in open market. Our country is indeed fortunate when it may now consistently borrow money at as low a rate of interest as any nation in the world, however ancient, populous, or wealthy. Many among us are hopeful enough to believe we can do what has never been done by any nation in ancient and modern times, borrow money upon our bonds at 3 per cent. The mother country has not yet been able to do so, although its moments of high prices her three per cent. consols have touched par. The questions are now being considered by Congress, and I believe a price concession will be reached. We all wish to do what is best for the public, but we do not wish to lose the opportunity of doing a good thing by attempting what is unattainable. I believe that the good sense of Congress will conclude that it is best to offer a bond bearing 3 1/2 per cent. interest, and keep with short periods of redemption, maintain the sinking fund, and perhaps, apply the greater amount of surplus earnings to the payment, so that we may expect to see within the next decade the public debt reduced to \$1,000,000,000, a sum so small that one cent interest in office and life will find that it is a very small price for the countless blessings that the government that fought during our civil war has conferred upon them.

We are now enjoying a good business of life because we have been brave in the performance of public duty to the aid and in the public confidence because we have been honest to holders of our notes as well as to holders of the public securities. The duty of the government has been to preserve their country. The duty of the next will be to develop and advance it, and so youthful eye looking to the future with hope can ever in fancy portray the picture that our country ought to be, and I believe will present within the next generation. Resources now unknown will then be developed. Riches hidden away in the womb of the earth will be recovered and made useful. New lines of communication by land and water will open up new sources of wealth. Education, the true founder of the republic, will be extended by our common schools and colleges, so that all our people, whether rich or poor, white or black, may have an equal chance in life. This is the hopeful view I take of the future, "unless it is checked by some departure from these principles of honesty which have made our country grow with such marvellous rapidity into wealth and power. The Secretary closed his remarks with expressions of his regard for the character and achievements of the merchants of Boston.

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 24, 1881.

Did you ever see a legislature in session? If you never have, don't come to Raleigh during the present session, or you will certainly get a very bad impression, for the present set of gentlemen, who call themselves Honorable Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina are a very bad looking set of men. If you will call a meeting of the citizens of any ward in Wilmington, the crowd that will attend, will be a finer looking body of gentlemen than the present legislature, now making laws for the good people of North Carolina in this city; and their looks certainly exceeds their capacity, for they have been in session since the first Wednesday in January, and have done nothing. If you will visit the two Houses when they are in session, you will very soon discover the cause, which will be the want of ability, to transact business. The whiskey shops are well attended and patronized. Watery eyes and red noses, each morning, tell the simple story of their conduct the night before.

I do not mean to say that all the members of the General Assembly are drunkards and fools, but a very large majority of the Democratic members are totally void of ordinary business qualifications, and a large majority of them drink very hard, and half of the time they are unfit for duty, and incapable of doing their duty. They are kept in their seats by their feeble hands. Do you ask what chance prohibition stands? Well, the answer is, that both parties are afraid of it. If the Republican party had a majority in the legislature they would act for the interest of the whole people, but they are in a very large minority, and therefore they will not assume the responsibility. The Democratic leaders don't know what to do. They are divided. A number of them want to pass a prohibition law outright. Another portion of them want to submit the matter to the people, for their decision. The balance of them want the matter left as it now stands.

"Retrenchment and Reform" having been used for the purpose of the campaign by the Democratic party, they have concluded to tear off their false guise and come out in their true colors, that of high salaries and other extravagances. They are now trying to increase the salaries that the last legislature cut down. I heard to-day, quite a discussion on the question of increasing the expenditures of the Secretary of State's office \$1,200 more than it now is. And it is thought that this bill is the forerunner of a large number of others for a general grab out of the State Treasury. I heard Mr. Day, the Democratic Representative from Halifax county, a Republican county by 2,500 majority, speaking in favor of the increase. Just think of it! a man who calls himself a gentleman defrauding the good people of a county out of the right of a Representative. It is a wonder that he is able to look an honest man in the face. But Day has gone to check with any man in the House. He considers himself the leader of the House. We heard him lecturing several honest Representatives like Mr. Webster of Rockingham, because they were in favor of retrenchment.

The Democratic side of the House is led by Messrs. Grainger of Wayne, Cook of Franklin, and Carter of Buncombe. While the Republicans are led by Messrs. Blalock, Blalock, Page and Cyprian. On the part of the colored, by Mr. Geo. H. White of Craven, assisted by Messrs. Pickett, Sewell and Waddell.

The Republicans take them all in all, average in point of ability and looks, very much better than the Democrats. Some of the members of the House have not yet made their appearance. Mr. James Wilson of New Hanover, has not yet taken his seat. No one knows the cause. He is supposed to be ill. It is to be hoped that he will report at once or resign, and let some one else come who will attend to the duties.

The Senate is a degree better than the House. The Hon. Mr. Dortch of Wayne and Duplin, is the leader of that body in point of ability, character and standing, and is the superior of any man in the legislature. He stands high among the Republicans on account of his usual courtesy and kindness towards them. Messrs. Davidson, Staples and Respass, are fair Senators. Capt. Richardson of Columbus, has as much influence in the Senate as any man on the Democratic side, but he works in a quiet way and accomplishes a great deal. Messrs. Scott, Williamson, Clarke and Spears, on the Republican side, are an over match for Messrs. Davidson, Staples and Respass. They certainly beat the Democratic trio in looks and ability, and when they obtain the experience they will far excel them. Messrs. Evans and Humes of the west, are among the most useful members of the Senate, always in their seats, and never fail at roll call to vote on the right side. In the Senate, taking out Mr. Dortch, the Republicans are the superior of the Democrats.

The "Great American Traveler," L. G. Robinson, was in his seat to-day, and to judge the man by his looks, he is the "biggest" man in America, and Grant is a fool to him. We heard a man say that he "would retire from business if he could purchase James for what he was really worth, and then sell him for what James thought he was worth."

The twin-brothers, the railroad partners, Messrs. Jarvis and Best, were seen to-day. We do not know what new scheme they have up now to defraud the people. You may expect something soon.

Pickett will be down, we suppose, to make up the crowd before the legislature adjourns. Jarvis certainly is very much in need of the assistance of another \$1,500 from Pickett, and unless Best supplies his wants, P. will have to come.

Official Census Returns for North Carolina, by Counties.

Counties.

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Albemarle	13,013	6,515	7,423	14,726	22	9,887	4,416
Anson	18,000	8,715	9,285	17,992	28	8,798	9,214
Alexander	8,583	4,028	4,555	12,584	5	7,498	5,086
Alleghany	8,583	4,028	4,555	12,584	5	7,498	5,086
Ashe	14,436	7,218	7,218	14,436	0	14,436	0
Bladen	14,155	7,077	7,078	14,155	0	14,155	0
Brunswick	9,890	4,769	5,121	9,890	0	9,890	0
Buncombe	21,819	10,909	10,910	21,819	129	10,851	10,968
Burke	12,511	6,255	6,256	12,511	11	10,980	1,521
Cabarrus	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Chatham	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Cherokee	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Charlotte	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Catawba	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Cayuga	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Columbus	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Cumberland	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Caldwell	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Camden	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Carteret	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Cherokee	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Clay	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Craven	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Currituck	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Carteret	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Dare	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Darlington	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Douglas	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Franklin	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Gaston	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Graham	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Greene	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Guilford	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Hamilton	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Hartford	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Henderson	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Haywood	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Henderson	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Hyde	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Irwin	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Jackson	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Johnston	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Lincoln	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Madison	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Martin	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Mecklenburg	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Montgomery	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Moore	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
New Hanover	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Onslow	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Pamlico	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Perquimans	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Polk	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Robeson	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Rutherford	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Richmond	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Rockingham	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Stanly	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Surry	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Swain	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Transylvania	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Union	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Washington	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Wilkes	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Yadkin	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521
Yancey	17,611	8,805	8,806	17,611	12	10,980	1,521

Including, in Buncombe county, 11 Indians; in Cherokee county, 97 Indians and Half-breeds; in Mecklenburg county, 12 Indians and Half-breeds; in Moore county, 4 Indians; in Pender county, 2 Indians; in Sampson county, 3 Indians and Half-breeds; in Ashe county, 3 Indians; in Caldwell county, 1 Indian; in Camden county, 12 Indians; in Carter county, 1 Japanese; in Craven county, 1 Indian; in Graham county, 183 Indians; in Jackson county, 377 Indians and Half-breeds; in Macon county, 13 Indians; in Pitt county, 3 Indians and Half-breeds; in Rockingham county, 21 Indians; in Swain county, 41 Indians and Half-breeds.

the consolidation of the Atlantic Coast Railroad Company and the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company be taken up. Explained by Dortch. Discussed by

